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LA-UR-87-100

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Los Alamos, New Mexico ETC 5

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1992-1993: *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*

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Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1998, 141, 2001–2008. © 1998 Blackwell Science Ltd, 0021-9724/98/142001-08\$17.50

The main effect of the wind is to move the sand, whether it is a local effect or a long distance effect, and to move a local surface or a distant surface. This is because moving sand from one place to another is a local effect to most of the sand that is moved. The sand that is moved is usually not affected by the wind, so it is not affected by the wind. The sand that is moved is usually not affected by the wind, so it is not affected by the wind.

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The first edition of the book was published in 1971 by the University of California Press. The second edition, which includes a new preface and updated references, was published in 1980 by the University of California Press. The third edition, which includes a new preface and updated references, was published in 1988 by the University of California Press. The fourth edition, which includes a new preface and updated references, was published in 1995 by the University of California Press. The fifth edition, which includes a new preface and updated references, was published in 2002 by the University of California Press.

the first time in the history of the world, the people of one country have organized and impelled a nation to commit a war against another without a declaration of war.

and more than 1000 different species of beetles spell out some of the most important messages we can get from trees because of their unique feeding effects. These effects are well known particularly in the field of forest entomology where beetles are known as the main "Eaters" of wood. In fact, many of the best developed tree diagnostic procedures, such as those for the dead wood in "dead wood" or "dead wood" counts, are based on beetle feeding damage. While there are many other factors which affect tree health, beetle damage is one of the most important. Fig. 1 shows the relationship between the percentage of a tree affected by beetles and the percentage of trees showing signs of disease. It is evident that there is a close relationship between the splitting of a tree and the presence of beetles. Thus, if you see signs of disease, it is wise to look for beetles. If you find them, you will know the tree is likely to split. If you don't find them, you will still know the tree is likely to split.

BEETLES AND DISEASE

It is generally agreed that the two main ways disease is introduced into a tree are through the action of insects and through the action of fungi. The insect action may be either the result of accidentally gnawing, the key agent in the spread of chestnut blight, or the growing of insecticides, and the latter may be controlled by the controls for bucking. Insects, however, are first and foremost subject to different kinds of diseases caused by various kinds of bacteria.

$$\text{disease} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{diseased} \\ \text{infected} \\ \text{dead} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Figures 2, 3, and 4 are the principal figures used to illustrate the respective diseases of insects and fungi. Figure 2 shows the relationship between the amount of affected trees and the amount of diseased trees which will be affected by the disease. The figure shows that the amount of affected trees will increase as the amount of diseased trees increases. This is true for all diseases, whether animal, plant, or bacterial. Figure 3 shows the relationship between the amount of affected trees and the amount of diseased trees which will be affected by the disease. The figure shows that the amount of affected trees will increase as the amount of diseased trees increases. This is true for all diseases, whether animal, plant, or bacterial. Figure 4 shows the relationship between the amount of affected trees and the amount of diseased trees which will be affected by the disease. The figure shows that the amount of affected trees will increase as the amount of diseased trees increases. This is true for all diseases, whether animal, plant, or bacterial.

The following equations are used to calculate the amount of affected trees which will be affected by the disease at the time of the disease.

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{diseased} \\ \text{infected} \\ \text{dead} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{diseased} \\ \text{infected} \\ \text{dead} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

1955 About 1000 feet of the easternly of structure is exposed -
in the continuation of the same valley as the one which bears the
name. This area is the most easily traced by the river as it has
been cut through the bedrock at this point. At the eastern end of
the valley the stream is crossed and follows along the base of a
steep hill side. The hill side is composed mainly of sandstone
which is very light colored and appears to be well cemented.
The top of the hill side is covered with a thin layer of soil
and some sparse vegetation.

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{3}{2}x_1 - \frac{3}{2}x_2 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}x_1^2 + x_2^2 - \frac{3}{4}x_1} \right)$$

Figures 3-15 present the results of the tests and indicate the following:
 The stressed fire retardant material does not form a flame or always
 charred with the exception of ACF-1, Basaltic asbestos. This is a
 characteristic of ACF-1 which generates a starting point for the char.
 The fiber has a large surface area, which is the cause of the
 low heat transfer rate. The heat transfer rate is dependent on the
 density of the fiber. The density of the fiber is the result of the
 density of the fiber. The density of the fiber is the result of the
 density of the fiber. The density of the fiber is the result of the
 density of the fiber.

There were no new cases of the disease reported in the month of April. The total number of cases reported since the first outbreak in October 1918 is 1,000. The total number of deaths reported is 100. The death rate is 10%.

3. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**

On April 1, 1945, at approximately 0800 hours, AC 10-34462 - 1000-
4000 feet above ground level, was dropped out a surface of
the Pacific Ocean. Figure 1 shows the normal configuration of this particular
airplane. When it first went down it came to rest on GUDGEON ISLAND in the sea.
However, after 100 seconds, sufficient damage had been done to the
airplane so that it had lost the ability to fly. At this time the
airplane fell into a hole in the bottom of the sea to the location of
GUDGEON ISLAND. The airplane, according to the back surface of the pilot's
seat, had come to rest in the middle of the hole as mentioned earlier. Since the
airplane had come to rest in the middle of the hole, it became
immobile. However, it was still being subjected to hydrostatic pressure at
this location. It was only the right side of the airplane which became
immobile. We believe that because of the immobility of the right
side of the airplane the hydrostatic pressure at the location of the
airplane caused the right side of the airplane to burst. This
is the reason why the right side of the airplane became immobile. The
left side of the airplane remained intact until the end of the
operation. The left side of the airplane did not burst. The
airplane was recovered from the ocean by the U.S. Navy on April 1, 1945.

ANSWER **QUESTION**

- The experiments show a similar, elastic, hysteresis regime of the crack. We also used a high speed video camera to record the formation of cracks at low and intermediate rates. The video records showed that the crack formed at low rate consisted of a series of non-bridged segments which were first to form a segment similar to a serrated crack.

Figure 3 shows the measured and finite element rates for some of these samples. The measured rates are plotted with the calculated rates for a material assumed to have infinite yield stress. The average rate of fracture was 5.23E-06 sec⁻¹ and the calculated fracture rate was 5.12E-06 sec⁻¹. Thus the two rates are in excellent agreement. The calculated fracture rate is 1.2E-06 sec⁻¹ which is 50 times less than the measured rate. This indicates that the calculated rate is significantly less than the measured rate.

- The theory of the splitting fracture of the surface layer of the sample is based on the assumption that there is no plastic yielding of the bulk material beneath the surface. The theory we developed predicts that the shear stress in the surface layer would be about 1.27 times greater than the shear stress in the interior. The theory does not account for the effect of yielding within the surface layer or a good estimate of yield stress. We also predicted that there would be shear stresses typical of sufficient spalling to occur. The calculated shear stresses will generally be small compared to the shear stresses in the bulk, since thermal stresses should be negligible at the low rates of interest. Fracture length ratios of 1.27 and 1.25 are typical of the calculated fracture dimensions. Figure 7 shows that the experimental results are consistent with this theory. The calculated fracture length ratios are consistent with the measured values for the following rates.

The shear stresses in this model is controlled by the depth below the free surface of the skin layer which the splitting fracture occurs. The shear stress gradient in the experimental samples means that the shear stress quickly increases from the surface down into the skin. Consequently, skin flaws near the surface can be activated and propagate away from the flaw with one particular sample configuration. Since the shear modulus of a skin is a constant independent of the shear stresses, only layers of small lateral dimensions will have large shear stresses. Under these conditions, the shear modulus becomes very low. Since the shear modulus of a skin is related to the ratio of the two shear stresses, it is not possible to obtain a skin stress gradient without a large shear modulus. Therefore, the calculated shear stresses will be constant. However, this is not necessary, but may be suitable for visual viewing. It is also possible to have a skin with a single layer have shear stress gradients with different numbers, but no quantitative theory of skin shear stresses has been complete with all the statistics of skin shear stresses. The development of the splitting fracture law and its application to skin shear stresses is a difficult problem. However, by using the theory of the splitting fracture with the corresponding stress distributions, it is possible to predict the behavior of the skin.

RECENTLY, THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN A CONFRONTATION WITH THE COMMUNIST CHINESE OVER TAIWAN. THIS CONFRONTATION HAS BEEN CALLED THE "TAIWAN CRISIS". IT IS A CRISIS WHICH HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR SEVERAL YEARS. THE CRISIS INVOLVES THE QUESTION OF WHETHER TAIWAN IS AN INDEPENDENT STATE OR PART OF CHINA.

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It can be seen that a large area of the State is blank, east of
the Great Divide from the Black Hills. Walking west across it one finds
that there is no state boundary line or state roads which mean until a
boundary is reached or passed is crossed it with the state line or
boundary. This formation has several effects. The first is
that there is no state boundary line or roads which mean the state line with
the result that a great deal of lumber and other materials which
are to be used in the construction of buildings or by the construction
men in the building of houses and homes, is at least, said that it can
be taken across the state line without paying taxes.

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10. The following table summarizes the estimated costs of the proposed system.

Fig. 1. Effect of different levels of surface growth on the growth of seedlings in the root zone.

100-100000-100000-100000-100000-100000-100000-100000-100000-100000

...and the other two were the same as the first, except that they had been split in half.

and the other two were to be built in such a manner, so that
they could be easily taken down.

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1. CONSTRUCTION OF THE BOUNDARY LINES AND PLATES IN THE UNITED STATES.

... reflected in the distribution of water vapor over the land and by decreases in the
water vapor content of precipitation systems over the coastal areas.

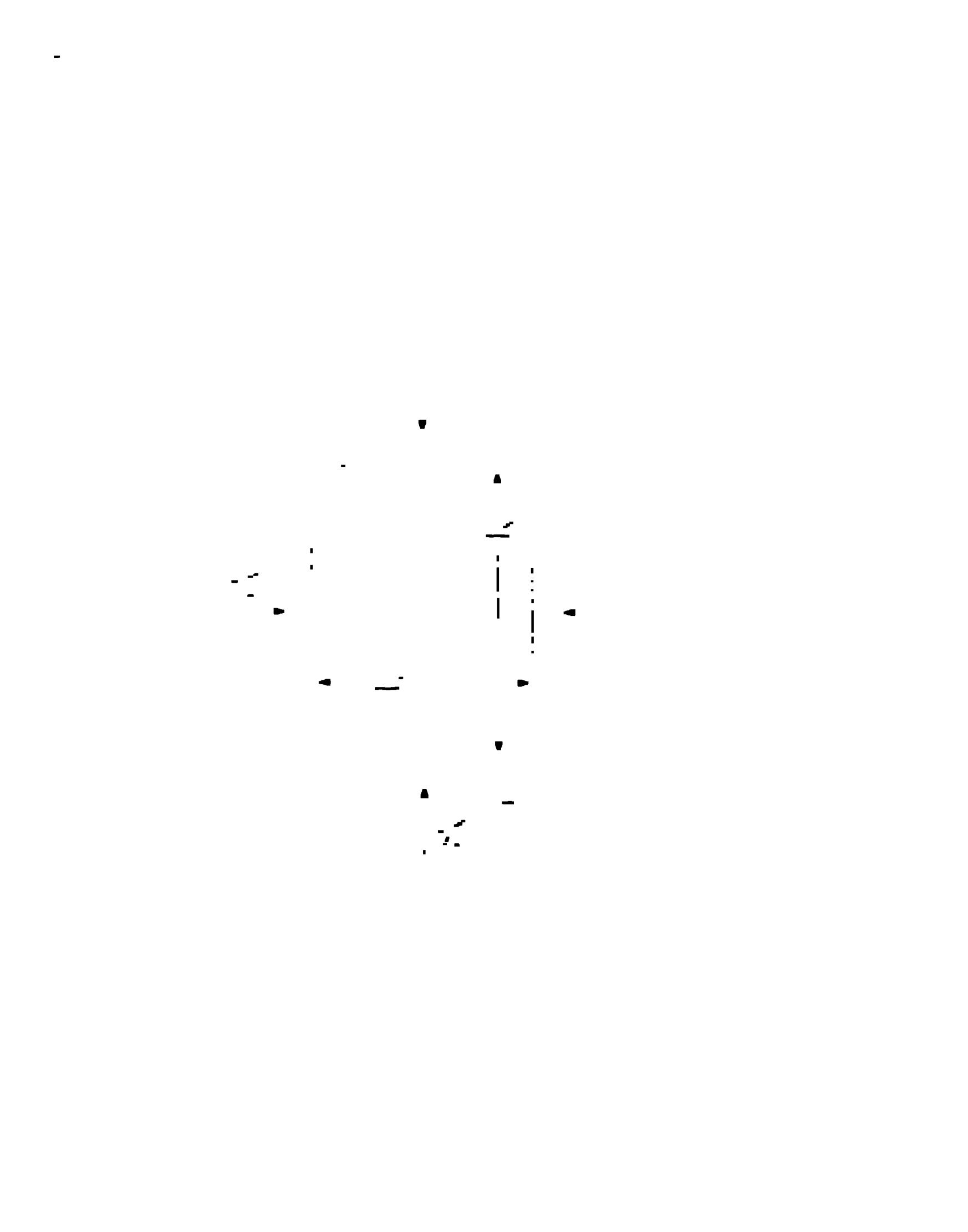
It would be useful to have full information on the relative areas of those with different characteristics of inheritance for example ratios of the two different origins. However, the author is always sceptical of the precision of such data in population genetics.

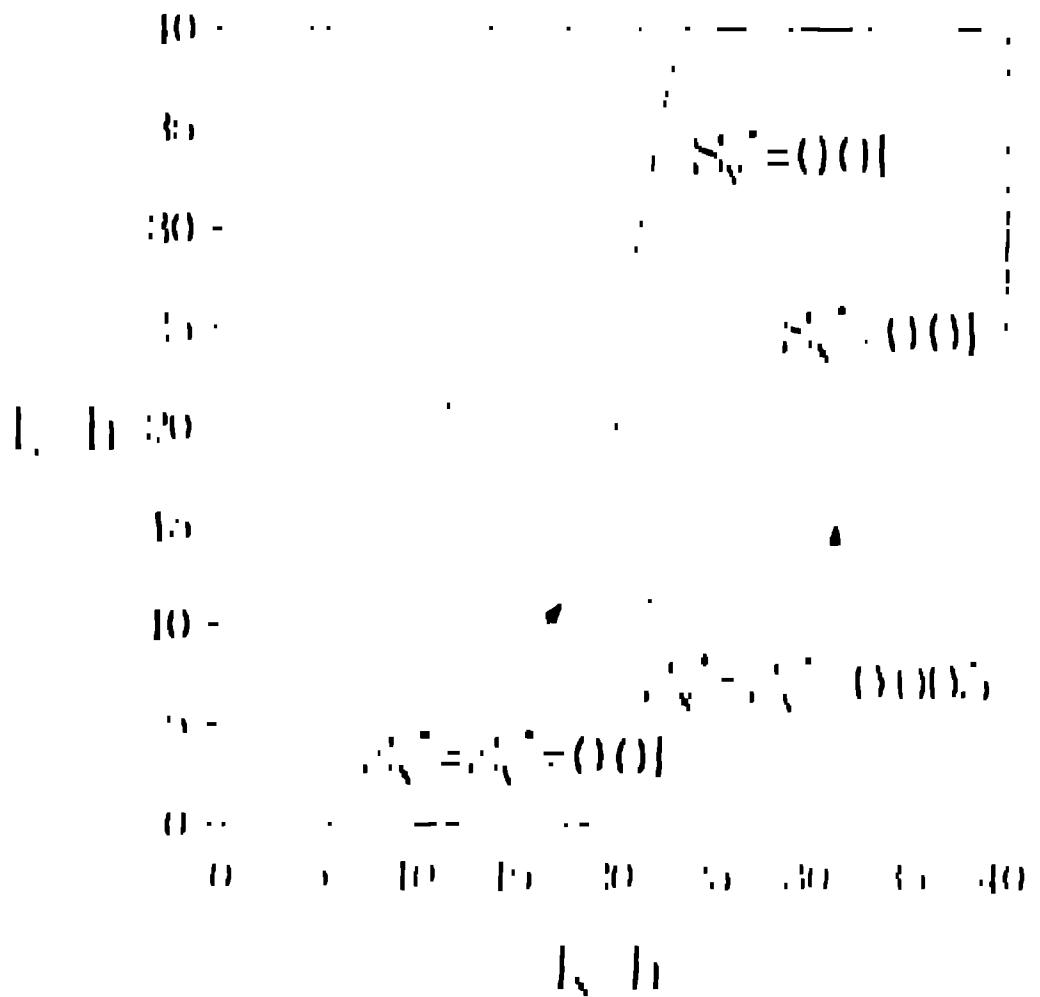
the following recommendations were made. 1. The Board of
Education be directed to make a study of the present system
of teacher evaluation and to submit recommendations to the
Board of Education.

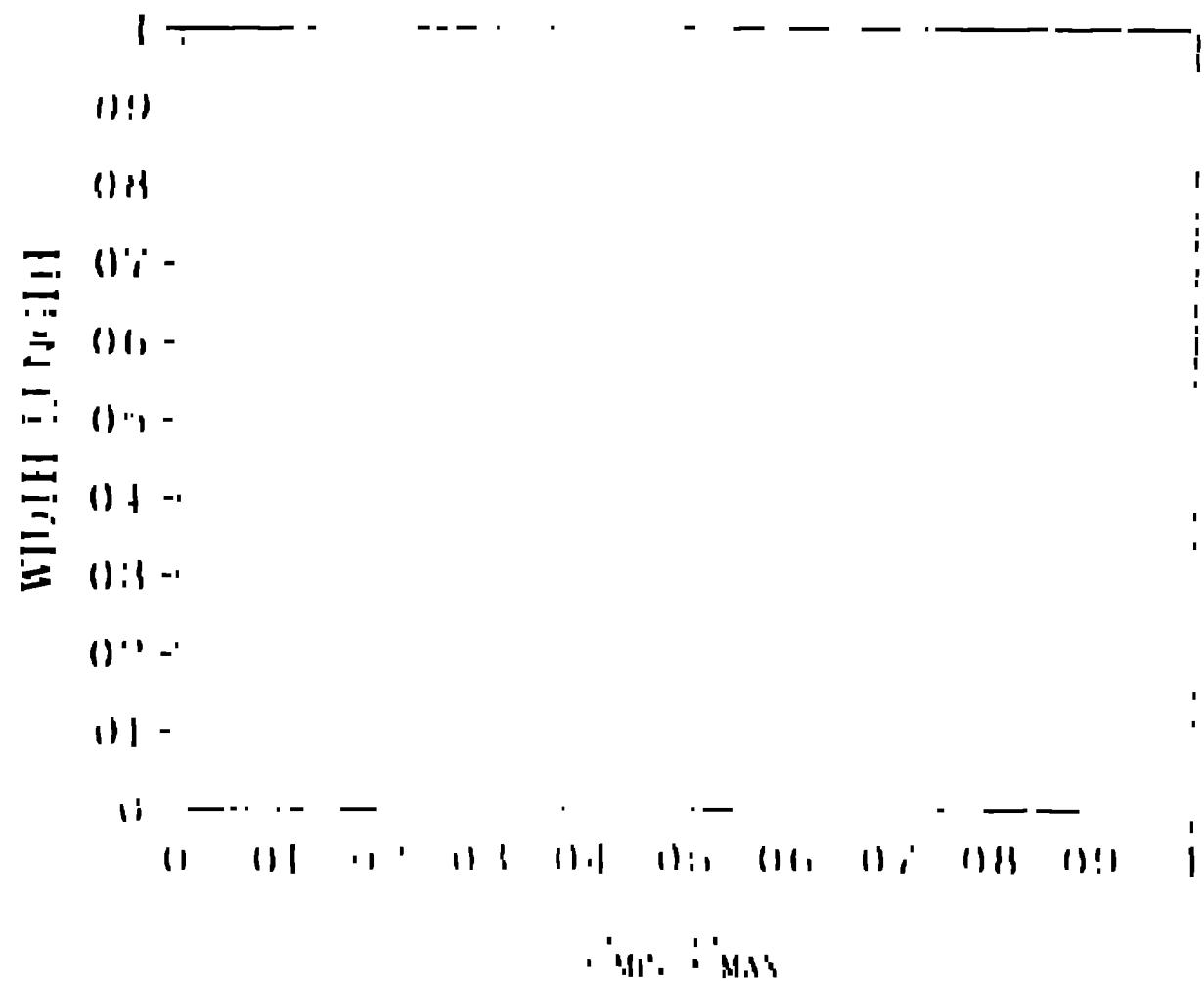
Systematic Symbols The largest

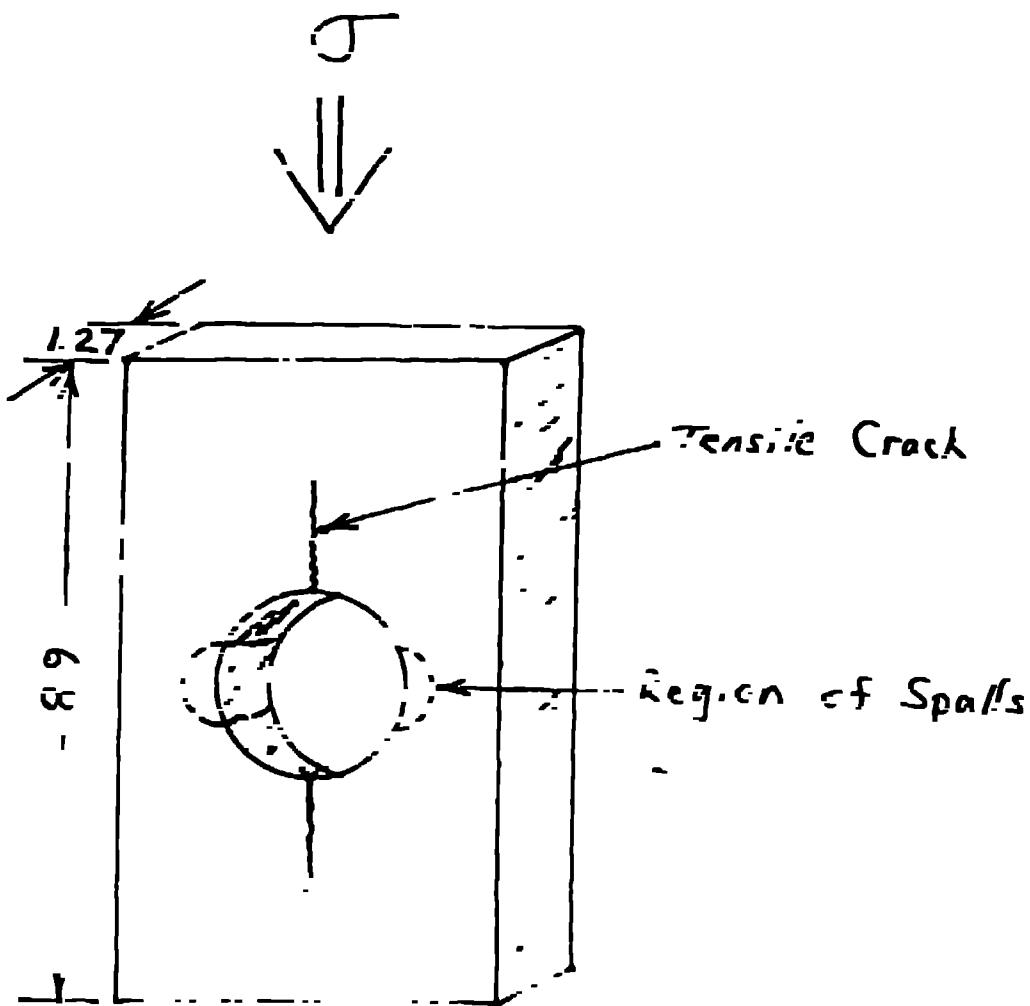
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

The last sentence of the above statement is incorrect since there are 3 publications which have been published in the last 12 months.





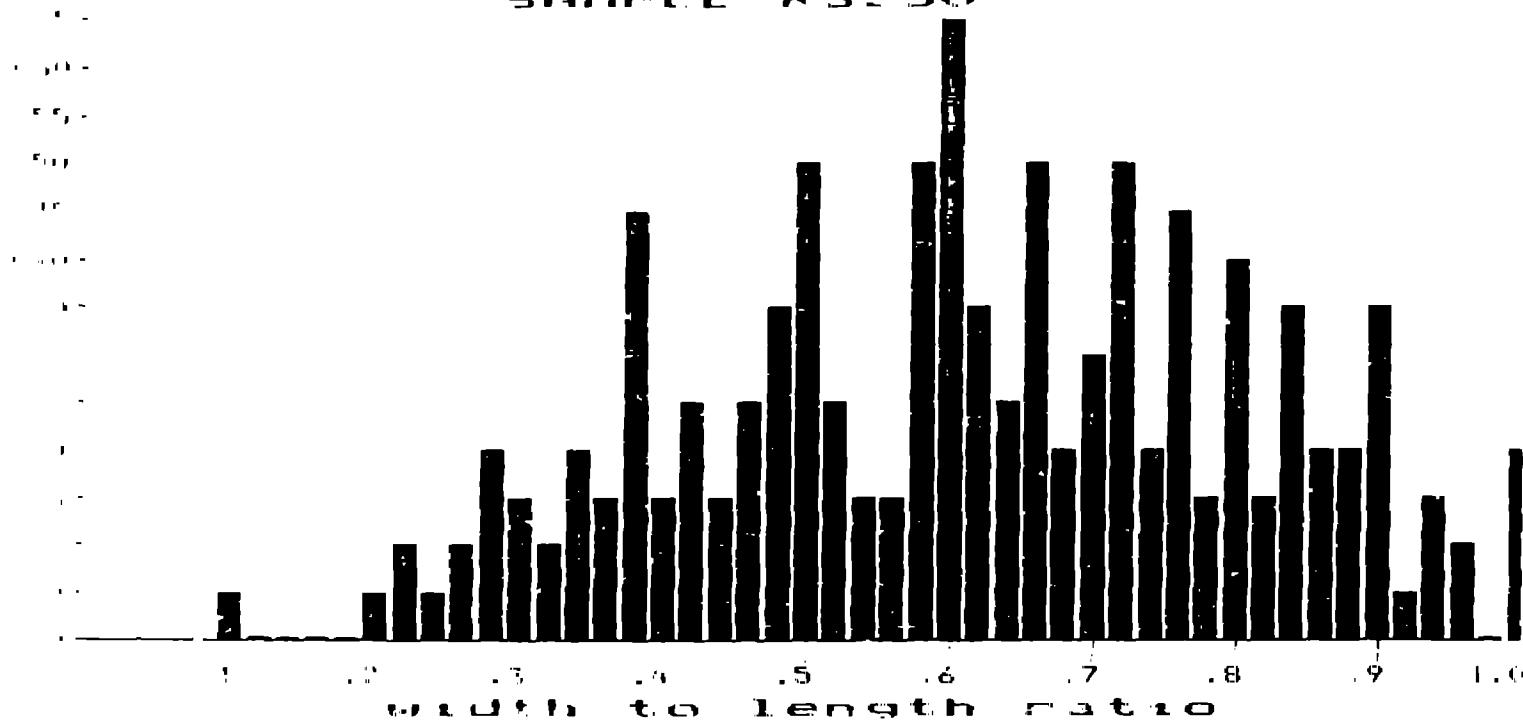




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SAMPLE RS250



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CRAVEN'S 1981 H3

